GAUDEO

John Carter Brown.

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THE NEW LIFE of Virginea:

DECLARING THE FORMER SVCCESSE AND PRESENT estate of that plantation, being the second part of *Noua Britannia.*

Publiſhed by the authoritie of his Maieſties Counſell of *Virginea.*

LONDON,
Imprinted by *Felix Kyngſton* for *William Welby*, dwelling at the ſigne of the Swan in Pauls Churchyard. 1612.

DECLARING THE
NEW TITLE
OF WILLIAM
THE

JOHN CARTER BROWN

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFVL AND WORTHIE KNIGHT SIR THOMAS SMITH of *London*, Gouernour of the *Moſcouia* and *Eaſt Indie* Companies, one of his Maieſties Counſell for *Virginea*, and Treaſurer for the Colony: Peace and health in Chriſt.

IT *is come to paſſe (right VVorſhipfull) with the buſineſſe and plantation of* Virginea, *as it is commonly ſeene in the attempt and progreſſe of all other moſt excellent things, (which is) to be accompanied with manifold difficulties, croſſes and diſaſters, being ſuch as are appointed by the higheſt prouidence, as an exerciſe of patience and other vertues, and to make more wiſe thereby the ma-*

nagers thereof: by which occasion not only the ignorant and simple minded are much discouraged, but the malitious and looser sort (being accompanied with the licentious vaine of stage Poets) haue whet their tongues with scornfull taunts against the action it selfe, in so much as there is no common speech nor publike name of any thing this day, (except it be the name of God) which is more vildly depraued, traduced and derided by such vnhallowed lips, then the name of Virginea. *For which cause (right noble Knight) I haue set my self to publish this briefe apollogie to the sight and view of all men, not to answer any such in their particular folly, but to free the name it selfe from the iniurious scoffer, and this commendable enterprise from the scorne and derision of any such, as by ignorance or malice haue sought the way to wrong it. VVhich albeit I am well assured will no way auaile to admonish or amend the incorrigible looseues of such vntamed tongues, yet shall I hold mine endeuours well acquited, if I may but free your selfe, and so many right noble, and well affected gentlemen (touching the*

former

former ill ſucceſſe) from wrongfull imputation, as alſo ſatisfie the deſpairing thoughts, and quicken the zeale of ſuch friends and louers to this buſineſſe, as in their remote and forraine reſidence, by the ſpreading of rumours and falſe reports, doe reſt vnſatisfied. VVherein (as I hope) not to exceed the bounds of modeſtie and truth, ſo for orders ſake I haue ſet it downe in a brieſe method of three parts. The firſt is nothing elſe but a brieſe relating of things alreadie done and paſt: The ſecond, of the preſent eſtate of the buſineſſe: And the third doth tend as a premonition to the planters and aduenturers for the time to come.

And this I offer to the patronage of your VVorſhip alone, being the chiefeſt patron of this and of many moe worthie ſeruices: wherein I preſume not any way to counſell or direct your wiſedome in your further proceedings, whom long experience in Common-wealth affaires (beſides that abilitie and wiſedome of minde infuſed by God) hath made moſt able and ſufficient of your ſelfe to direct many others, but as wiſhing heereby (if I might in

ſome

some measure) to ease the burthen of your mind, vnder the wise and painfull managing of your many publike actions: for which I pray that God will please, to continue still your health and strength of body, with answerable successe, to your honest, wise, and most approued desires.

R. I.

THE NEW LIFE OF VIRGINEA.

IN that moſt ſacred hiſtorie penned by the Prophet *Moſes*, (the firſt hiſtorian that euer wrote, and left his writings to poſteritie) it is recorded, that when the pride of earthlie men, in the race and progenie of *Noah*, began to aſpire and ſought to clime the Celeſtiall throne; it ſo highly prouoked the Maieſtie of God, that conſulting with the Deitie, and comming downe by his word and almightie power, he ſubuerted their deuices and proud attempt, infatuating their vnderſtanding by confounding their tongues, and leauing each one to his ſeuerall waies, to follow the proneſſe and follie of his owne heart, ſo that from this

ſcattering and caſting them out like vnprofitable ſeed vpon the duſt of the earth, did ſpring vp (as weeds in ſolitarie places) ſuch a barbarous and vnfruitfull race of mankinde, that euen to this day (as is very probable) many huge and ſpatious Countries and corners of the world vnknowne, doe ſtill ſwarme and abound with the innumerable languages of this diſperſed crue, with their inhumane behauiour and brutiſh conditions, and howſoeuer God laying this heauie curſe and puniſhment vpon them, that for the ſpace of three thouſand yeares and more, did neuer vouchſafe the hand of the weeder, to clenſe and giue redreſſe to ſo deſolate and outgrowne wilderneſſe of humaine nature, yet ſuch is his eternall purpoſe, who in his owne appointed time, doth reskue the brand from burning, and the prey from the Lions teeth, that like as we our ſelues and our forefathers (the firſt fruites of the Gentiles, who were all guilty of that great conſpiracie) which were ſtrangers frō the Common wealth of Iſrael, and liued long

time

time without God in the world, were yet at length reduced home to that familie of saints and sonnes of God, so now appeareth the same grace, which God out of his secret counsell begins to extend and giue to the remnants of those scattered Gentiles, our kinsmen and younger brethren (as I may say) the sundrie nations of *America:* which as they consist of infinite confused tongues and people, that sacrifice their children to serue the diuel, as those heathens did their sonnes and daughters to *Molech:* yet who can doubt or say, but euen amongst these, God may haue his speciall numbers, from whose neckes hee will now remoue that heauie yoake of bondage; and to that end it is to be obserued, when after that great apostacie foretold by the spirit of God, and which for many hundred yeares had almost drowned the christian world in superstition and Idolatrie; God that raised vp her Maiestie, our late Soueraigne, and put into her heart, by wholesome lawes to wipe away that mist of popish dimnes from our eyes, Leuit. 20. 2.

whereby we ſaw the light more cleare, did likewiſe moue her Princely mind to proffer that light to this blinde and miſerable people, in giuing the firſt incouragement by our Engliſh Colonies to make plantation there, and according to her ſelfe, and the condition of her ſexe, ſhe named the Countrey *Virginea*: which mee thinkes ſhould enforce from them that loue the monuments of her neuer dying memorie, a feruent bond of zeale to that name and worke of God, the ground whereof was laid by her, the happineſſe of whoſe raigne was our vnſpeakable ioy, and will be deriued to our poſteritie.

And howſoeuer God pleaſed not to ſuffer the performance of that excellent worke in her daies (as hee likewiſe denied King *Dauid*, whoſe purpoſe and preparation was to haue built a Temple for the Lord) yet hee raiſed vp (like *Salomon*) the beſt and wiſeſt among the ſonnes of men to be our King, and hath bent his royall diſpoſition, by many gratious priuileges, and giuing his cuſtomes freely, to build

this

this Temple for the Lord, yea many liuing temples for the honour of his name.

What ſhall wee then ſay, when thus the powers of heauen and earth encouraged the enterprize, and ſtirred vp the ſpirits of worthie men, not the baſeſt, but of the beſt and moſt honorable minded in the kingdome, to engage themſelues to ſolicite their friends to aſſemble and conſult aduiſedly how to replant this vnnatural vine to make it fruitfull, when they looked to heauen they ſaw a promiſe, and looking to earthward they ſaw a bleſſing. And albeit in that infancie their numbers were but ſmall, yet their willing reſolution ſupplying that want, they made out 3. ſhippes with Captaine *Newport*, for a diſcouerie, who within few monethes returned with relation of a countrie diſcouered and ſeated like that pleaſant land deſcribed by *Moſes*, the ſtones whereof were braſſe and iron, whoſe mountaines, vallies & ſtreams did all attend ſome good employment, that they ſaw a poore people liuing there in the ſhadow of death, without light or

ſenſe of their own miſerie, and that there wanted nothing but induſtrie and art to adde to nature.

Vpon which encouragement new ſupplies were made; with expedition ſome few hundreds of our men were left there by Captaine *Newport*, with al kind of prouiſions and directions for the ground and foundation of a Common-wealth. Their barbarous king *Powhatan* entertained them louingly, and admitted them a large countrie to inhabit, the poore Sauages brought them ſuch reliefe as they had; our owne people wrote letters home in praiſe of the countrie, and labored their friends to come thither, they began to fortifie where they ſaw conuenient, they built a Church and many houſes together, which they named *James Towne*, they nouriſhed their ſwine, hens, and other prouiſions they caried out of England, which plentifully encreaſed: they cut downe wood for wanſcot, blacke walnut tree, Spruce, Cedar & Deale, they got rich furs, dying ſtuffe, minerals and iron ore (which made

made excellent good iron) they planted orange trees, corne, and ſundrie kindes of ſeeds, they made Sope aſhes and Tar, with ſome Sturgeon and Caueare, and of each of theſe they ſent vs ſmall quantities, with ſtore of Saſſafraſſe, and ſome wine of thoſe countrie grapes for a triall: all which being the worke but of a ſmall number, not fully ſettled, gaue ſufficient teſtimony what might bee effected there by ſettling good gouernmēt, and ſending more ſupplies of men, and meanes to plant the ſoile and make diſcoueries.

This happy proceeding cauſed the action to be accounted as wonne, and cauſed ſo many willing minds to aduenture their monies, that there wanted not ſufficient meanes, to furniſh out a fleet of 9. good ſhips, with the better part of fiue hundred men to inhabit there. Sir *Thomas Gates* being Lieutenant generall, and Sir *George Sommers* Admirall of *Virginea*, both of them appointed by commiſſion to reſide in the countrie to gouerne the Colonie, which together ſet ſaile and departed the

coaſt

coaſt of *England* with a faire wind the firſt of Iune 1609.

But who can withſtand the counſell of God that ſits in the ſtearne of all actions, and ſo directed this preſent fleet, that before they came neere the coaſt of *Virginea*, the ſhip named the Sea Venture, being alſo Admiral of the fleet, wherin were ſhipped the two Knights before named, and Captaine *Newport* with an hundred and fiftie perſons, was violently taken and carried with the rage of tempeſtuous ſtormes, without hope or likelihood of life at leaſt an hundred leagues to the ſowthward, till they arriued vpon the deſperate ſhore of the Ilands of *Bermudus*, where betweene two rockes the ſhip ſplit in peeces, and yet by the miraculous hand of God and induſtrie of the Captaines, all the people eſcaped ſafe to land and not a man periſhed,

Of whoſe long abode and preſeruation in theſe broken deſerts, & of their ſtrange and wonderfull deliuerie thence, it is already related and publiſhed by Sir *Thomas*

Gates

Gates, and so I returne to the other eight ships which escaping the danger of seas ariued at the port, and landed their men in *Virginea*.

By which meanes the body of the plantation, was now augmented with such numbers of irregular persons, that it soone became as so many members without a head, who as they were bad and euill affected for the most part before they went hence; so now being landed, and wanting restraint, they displaied their condition in al kind of loosenes, those chiefe and wisest guides among them (whereof there were not many) did nothing but bitterly contend who should be first to command the rest, the common sort, as is euer seene in such cases, grew factious and disordered out of measure, in so much as the poore Colonie seemed (like the Colledge of English fugitiues in Rome) as a hostile Campe within it selfe: in which distemper that enuious man stept in, sowing plentifull tares in the hearts of all, which grew to such speedie confusion, that in few mo-

Parsons letter in the Quodlibets.

neths, Ambition, ſloth and idlenes had deuoured the fruits of former labours, planting and ſowing were cleane giuen ouer, the houſes decaied, the Church fell to ruine, the ſtore was ſpent, the cattell conſumed, our people ſtarued, and the poore Indians by wrongs & iniuries were made our enemies, two of the ſhips returning home periſhed vpon the point of *Vſhant*, the reſt of the fleet came ſhip after ſhip, laden with nothing but bad reports and letters of diſcouragement: and which added the more to our croſſe, they brought vs newes that the Admirall ſhip, with the two Knights and Captaine *Newport* were miſſing, ſeuered in a mightie ſtorme outward, and could not be heard of, which we therfore yeelded as loſt for many moneths together, and ſo that Virgine voyage (as I may tearme it) which went out ſmiling on her louers with pleaſant lookes, after her wearie trauailes, did thus returne with a rent and disfigured face: for which how iuſtly her friends tooke occaſion of ſorrow, and others to inſult and ſcoffe, let

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men of reaſon iudge. And as for thoſe wicked Impes that put themſelues a ſhipboord, not knowing otherwiſe how to liue in England; or thoſe vngratious ſons that dailie vexed their fathers hearts at home, and were therefore thruſt vpon the voyage, which either writing thence, or being returned back, to couer their owne leaudnes doe fill mens eares with falſe reports of their miſerable and perilous life in *Virginea*, let the imputation of miſerie be to their idlenes, and the blood that was ſpilt vpon their owne heads that cauſed it.

And howſoeuer it is true, that vpon theſe euents many aduenturers which had formerly well affected the buſineſſe, when they ſaw ſuch vnexpected tragedies, withdrew themſelues and their monies from aduenture. Notwithſtanding it leſſened much the preparation, yet it hindred not the reſolution of that honourable Lord (appointed Lord Gouernour) to goe in his owne perſon, who together with the reſt of the aduenturers aſſiſting his ſetting

The Lord *la Warre.*

forth, hauing in their wiſedomes rightlie weighed, that to the deſired end of all good actions in this life, the way doth lie as well, with rough and craggie ſteps as ſmooth and eaſie paths, did preſently ſet on with three good ſhips, wherin the Lord Gouernour, attended with Sir *Ferdinando VVainman* & ſundry others, ſet ſaile from the coaſt of England, in the beginning of Aprill 1610, and on the 9. of Iune arriued ſafely at the disfortified fort in *Virginea*, where his Lordſhip finding their deſperate condition ſo poore and meane, and ſo cleere a conſumption of all former emploiments, that ſcarſely appeared the ſteps or print of twenty hundred groats disburſed, which had truly coſt the Aduenturers here aboue twentie thouſand pounds.

And thus wee ſtood in ſtate of Marchants that had aduentured much and loſt all: in which caſe we might now make anſwere with King *Alexander* (hauing giuen away al to his Captaines) we had nothing left but hope, and this hope of ours wee fixed much (if not too much) vpon that honourable

nourable Lord Gouernour, then landed in *Virginea*, who as the world & our ſelues knew right well to be religious and wiſe, of a ſtrong bodie and valerous minde, and vnder his wings ſo confidently repoſed the ſhield of our buſineſſe, that God minding to make vs know that our arme was yet but fleſh, euen in the front of his enterprize ouerthrew the Nobleman by laying ſuch a heauie hand of ſickneſſe and diſeaſes vpon him, that vnable to weld and ſupport the ſtate of his owne bodie, much leſſe the affaires of the Colonie, he was forced with griefe of heart, through the anguiſh and dolor of his maladie, and for remedie to ſaue his life, after eight moneths ſickneſſe to returne for England againe: which when the Aduenturers ſaw that the expectance of ſuch a preparation came to nothing, how great a dampe of coldneſſe it wrought in the hearts of all, may eaſily be deemed.

And yet had we left one ſparke of hope vnquencht, for before wee knew any ſuch thing of his Lordſhips weakneſſe, or once

imagined his returning home, we had furniſht out Sir *Thomas Dale* with a good ſupplie of three ſhips, men, cattell, and many prouiſions: all which ariued ſafe at the Colonie the 10. of May 1611. And notwithſtanding the Knight at his landing there, found the Lord Gouernour to bee gone, whereof he wrote vs home moſt dolefull letters, as alſo of the fewneſſe, idleneſſe and weake eſtate wherein hee found the Colony; yet decyphered he the country in diuers of his letters with admirable praiſe, giuing vs notice of his proceeding to fortifie, to build, to plant, and that the health of our men was now recouered by ſetting them to labour, aſſuring the aduenturers ſo long as he remained there, their ſhips ſhould neuer returne emptie; his words are theſe: *But if any thing otherwiſe then well betide me in this buſineſſe, let me commend vnto your carefulneſſe, the purſuite and dignitie of this buſineſſe, then which your purſes and endeuours will neuer open nor trauell in a more acceptable and meritorious enterprize, take foure of the beſt kingdomes in Chriſtendome,*

The words of Sir *Thomas Dales* letter to the Committies.

dome, and put them all together, they may no way compare with this countrie, either for commodities or goodneſſe of ſoile. And this ſparke (I ſay) ſo kindled in the hearts of thoſe conſtant aduenturers, that in the greateſt diſaſters neuer fainted, which hauing paſt ouer ſo many foule and wearie ſteps, and ſeeing now ſo faire a way before them, bent all their wits and conſultations how to ſecond this good beginning of ſuch a ſetled gouernment. And after many meetings, when they could reſolue vpon no great ſupplie for want of meanes, the diſcouragement of many being ſuch by former ill ſucceſſe, yet in fine it was reſolued; through the importunate zeale and forwardneſſe of ſome, againſt the opinion of many, without delay to furniſh out Sir *Thomas Gates* with ſixe ſhippes, three hundred men and an hundred kine, with other cattell, munition and prouiſions of all ſorts; which notwithſtanding it grew ſo deepe an engagement of our purſes and credits, that for the preſent wee knew not how to diſcharge it, yet aſſuredly it hath

proued

proued (as wee hope) the moſt fortunate and happie ſteppe that euer our buſineſſe tooke, and hath highly approued the wiſdome and reſolution of thoſe worthy gentlemen that were the cauſers of it: and ſo at this period, as with a cleare euening to a cloudie day, I will put an end to this my firſt part of relating things already done and paſt.

Lord Generall *Cecill*, Sir *Robert Manſell* and ſome others.

The ſecond part enſueth of the preſent eſtate of the buſineſſe, vpon which point I know that all mens eares are now moſt attent, for which I muſt be ſparing to ſpeake ſo much as might bee ſaid, for ſurely men will not beleeue (though nature daily ſhew it in other courſes) that in this caſe yet, ſo great a tide of flowing ſhould ſuddenly enſue ſo great an ebbe of want, in laſt December Captaine *Newport* in the Starre, and ſince that fiue other ſhippes are ariued heere from the Colonie, by which we know that Sir *Thomas Gates* with his ſixe ſhippes, men and cattell, ſafelie ariued at *James* Towne, about the fine of Auguſt laſt, the ſuddaine approach of ſuch an vn-

looked

looked for ſupplie, did ſo amaze our people, when the Fort had firſt deſcried the Fleete, and gaue it out for enemies, that ſo ſoone as the newes went vp the riuer to Sir *Thomas Dale*, he being a warlike and reſolute Captaine, prepared him inſtantly and all the reſt for an encounter, which by how much the ſuddaine apprehenſion perplexed their minds for the preſent, yet ſo much the more exceeded their comfort, when they knew them to be friends.

When they had all things well landed, and giuen thankes to God, the Knights and Captaines now began to frame the Colonie to a new conformitie, whereof the Lord Gouernour at his being there, moſt carefullie had more then laide the ground before, their firſt and chiefeſt care was ſhewed in ſetling Lawes diuine and morall, for the honour and ſeruice of God, for daily frequenting the Church, the houſe of prayer, at the toling of the bell, for preaching, catechizing, and the religious obſeruation of the Sabbath day, for due reuerence to the Miniſters of the

Word,and to all ſuperiours, for peace and loue among themſelues and enforcing the idle to paines and honeſt labours, againſt blaſphemie, contempt and diſhonour of God,againſt breach of the Sabbath by gaming: and otherwiſe againſt adulterie, ſacriledge and felonie,and in a word,againſt all wrongfull dealing amongſt themſelues, or iniurious violence againſt the Indians. Good are theſe beginnings wherein God is thus before, good are theſe lawes, and long may they ſtand in their due execution. But what is this (will ſome obiect) if wholeſome lodging, cloathing for the backe and bodilie foode be wanting, the bellie pincht with hunger cannot heare, though your charme be otherwiſe neuer ſo ſweet. All this was true, we haue alreadie confeſt it,when there was nothing but a confuſed troope that ſought their owne conſumption, *tempora mutantur.*

You ſhall know that our Colonie conſiſteth now of ſeuen hundred men at leaſt, of ſundrie arts and profeſſions,ſome more or leſſe,they ſtand in health,and few ſicke,

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at the ſhips comming thence, hauing left the fort at *Cape Henry*, fortified and kept by Captaine *Dauies*, and the keeping of *James towne* to that noble and well deſeruing Gentleman Maſter *George Percie*. The Colonie is remoued vp the riuer foure-ſcore miles further beyond *James towne* to a place of higher ground, ſtrong and defencible by nature, a good aire, wholeſome and cleere (vnlike the mariſh ſeate at *James towne*) with freſh and plentie of water ſprings, much faire and open grounds freed from woods, and wood enough at hand.

He went thither fiue yeeres ſince in the firſt ſhip.

Being thus inuited, here they pitch, the ſpade men fell to digging, the brickmen burnt their bricks, the company cut down wood, the Carpenters fell to ſquaring out, the Sawyers to ſawing, the Souldier to fortifying, and euery man to ſomewhat. And to anſwer the firſt obiection for holeſome lodging, here they haue built competent and decent houſes, the firſt ſtorie all of bricks, that euery man may haue his lodging and dwelling place apart by himſelfe,

ſelfe, with a ſufficient quantitie of ground alotted thereto for his orchard and garden to plant at his pleaſure, and for his own vſe. Here they were building alſo an Hoſpitall with foureſcore lodgings (and beds alreadie ſent to furniſh them) for the ſicke and lame, with keepers to attend them for their comfort and recouerie. And as for their clothing, firſt of wollen (whereof they haue leaſt need, becauſe the countrie is very warme) it is and muſt be alwaies ſupplied from hēce, to the benefit of Engliſh clothing: but for linnen, which they ſhall moſt need, without doubt by ſmall and eaſie induſtrie there may amount a great increaſe from thence, to furniſh by way of merchandiſe, for England, not only by planting Hemp and Flax, which that climate maketh farre ſurpaſſing ours, both in growth and goodneſſe, but by a new found ſtuffe of a certaine ſedge or waterflagge (reuealed vnto them by an Indian) which groweth there naturally in endleſſe abundance, and with little paines of boyling, it being gathered, yeeldeth great

quantitie

quantitie of ſundrie ſorts of skeines of good ſtrength and length, ſome like ſilke, and ſome like flax, and ſome a courſer ſort, as hempe: whereof the laſt ſhips brought hither for a triall about two hundred pound waight; which being put to triall heere (as many can witneſſe which haue ſeene it) wil make cordage, linnen, and fine ſtuffes both for ſtrength and beautie, ſuch as no vſe nor ſeruice can finde the like of any other kinde.

And for the laſt and maine obiection of food, it cannot be denied by any one of reaſon, but with their now diligent planting and ſowing of corne (whereof they haue two haruеſts in a ſommer) the plentifull fiſhing there, the ſtore of fowles and fruits of the earth, their preſent prouiſion ſent from hence at euery ſhipping, together with the ſpeedy increaſe of thoſe ſundrie ſorts of tame Poultry, Conies, Goats, Swine and Kine landed there aboue a yere agoe with Sir *Thomas Dale*, and ſince againe by Sir *Thomas Gates*, that this obiection too, this maine obiection of wan-

ting food is vtterly remooued: ſo that I cannot ſee, nor any man elſe can iudge in truth, but that ill and odious wound of *Virginea*, which ſetled ſo deepe a ſcarre in the mindes of many, is ſo ſufficiently recouered, as it may now encourage not ſuch alone (as heretofore) which cannot liue at home, nor lay their bones to labour, but thoſe of honeſt minds and better ſort, which get their bread but meanly heere, may ſeeke to mend it there. Captaine *Samuel Argoll*, a Gentleman of good ſeruice, is readie with two ſhips.

The Lord Gouernour himſelfe is now preparing to goe in his owne perſon, and ſundrie other Knights and Gentlemen, with ſhips and men, ſo farre as our meanes will extend to furniſh: and for preuenting that wrong, which ſome Maſters and Stewards haue formerly done to their paſſengers at ſea, in ſhortening their allowance, for their owne priuate lucar, it is ordered that euery ſhip vpon her maſt ſhall haue it written, what ought to be euerie daies allowance, that euery one may ſee it,

Sir *W. S.*
Sir *R. W.*

it, and no man be defrauded. And thus much briefly for the preſent condition of this plantation.

It followes now to conclude with the third and laſt diuiſion directed to the Colonie: And firſt to you the heads & guides of that plantation, it cannot be doubted, but as you are wiſe and prouident men you tooke this worke in hand, forecaſting wiſely that the price thereof might be no leſſe then the care of your mindes, the labour of your bodies, and perill of your liues. And ſeeing you are ſure of nothing more then the extremeſt lots, which either the barren coldneſſe of ſuch a naked action in the infancie thereof, or the malice of diuelliſh men can caſt vpon you, arme your ſelues therefore againſt all impediments, to effect thoſe honorable ends that were firſt intended *to be put vpon our King, vpon our nation, and Chriſtian religion*, by that plantation. If the work be more hard and difficult then you took it for, and that you muſt like *Hannibal* (piercing the ſtony Alpes) make cleare the way to your deſi-

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red ends with fire and vineger; will not your honour be the greater, and your seruice more acceptable in the performance of it? Nay, if losse of life befall you by this seruice (which God forbid) yet in this case too, wee doubt not but you are resolued with cõstant courage, like that noble King *Henry* the fift, before his triumphant victorie in the fields of *Agincourt*, where seeing the fewnesse of his own, and multitude of enemies, like a valiant Champion to stir vp his little Armie, against that great conflict; *Be cheered my hearts* (said he) *and let vs fight like Englishmen, all England prayeth for vs: if here we dye, let this be our comfort, our cause is good, and wee haue fathers, brothers, friends and countrimen that wil reuenge our deaths.*

Your first conflict is from your sauage enemies the natiues of the Countrie, who as you know are neither strong nor many; their strongest forces are sleights and trecherie, more to bee warily preuented then much to be feared. But as for those your other friends, which challenge it all

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as theirs by deed of gift, not from *Alexander* the Great King of *Macedonia*, but from *Alexander* of *Rome*, Viceroy of that great Prince, which offered at once the whole world to haue himselfe adored, which (as is said) doe brute it out in all mens eares to pull you out of possession; you know they are but men, and such as your selues can well remember, that in all attempts against our late Soueraigne, God defeated their purposes, and brought them to nothing. But howsoeuer it fared then, (God in mercy shielding that gratious Queene, that no attempt could touch her little finger, nor worke her least dishonour) yet I am no Prophet to warrant now, but God (for causes knowne to him) may giue you as a prey into the hands of the weakest, yet herein rest assured, and it cannot possiblie bee otherwise, but that the zeale of this action hath discouered such and so many worthie spirits of all degrees in England to be vpholders of it, as for their credits sake and reputation, will neuer leaue you without conuenient meanes to make de-

Their wisdome is such as they will offer you no wrong.

fence, nor your leaſt indignitie by ſauage foes or ciuill friends will ſuffer vnrequited. There is laid vpon you in this worke a threefold labour to be done vpon your ſelues, vpon your Engliſh, and vpon the poore Indians. And firſt vpon your ſelues; for all mens eares and eyes are ſo fixed vpon Kings and Rulers, that they keepe a regiſter in minde of what euer they doe or ſpeake, the better ſort of loue to imitate their goodnes, & the looſer ſort of flatterie to applaud their wickednes and ſooth them in their vices: when your wholeſom lawes ſhall haue no execution, when you ſhall publiſh and pretend for the honour of God, and good of the publike weale, and yet ſhall care for neither of both, but be looſe in your own courſe of life, giuing way to ambition, idleneſſe, and all vnbridled appetite, to your tongues in ſwearing, to your bodies in vnchaſtity, making your owne Courts and houſes cages of proud, vncleane and all diſordered perſons, enforcing the good to pine away with grief, and aduancing men of bad deſerts, accounting

counting it happie to doe what you liſt, when no man dares reproue you; miſerie and confuſion will be the end of this, and you ſhal leaue for your monuments ſhame and diſhonour behinde you to all poſteritie.

But if, like wiſe and prudent guides, as we do rightly eſteeme you, in rearing this great frame, you ſhall lay the foundation in your owne ſteps, and by your owne example ſhall teach your inferiours the feare of God, and by your modeſt recreations, and commendable labours ſhall leade thē on to doe the like, eſpecially in that moſt wholeſome, profitable and pleaſant work of planting, in which it pleaſed God himſelfe to ſet the firſt man and moſt excellent creature *Adam* in his innocencie, to which the beſt Kings of Iſrael were moſt addicted, and by which ſo many kingdoms are much inriched, and for which the noble King *Cirus* that great Monarch is ſo much commended, whoſe glorie was to all Ambaſſadors and forraine States (notwithſtanding his being a Souldier and a

Conquerour of great employment) in ſhewing the comelie order of his owne handie worke. When thus your light ſhall guide their feete, ſweete will that harmonie be betweene the head and members of the bodie, then may ſleepe the rigour of your lawes, and you ſhal reſemble the beſt and wiſeſt ſort of Kings, which by the influence of their grace and loue doe dailie cure conſumptions, melancholies and euil affected mindes, as alſo make their hearts more honeſt and vpright, and then that worke (though burnt as ſtubble heretofore) yet being thus grounded ſhal abide, you ſhall liue in honour, and die in peace; the ſuceeding ages of thoſe conuerted Infidels ſhall count you happy, and that pretious ſeed which you haue ſowne in teares, ſhalbe as bleſſed ſheaues vpon your heads for euer.

The next is dutie towards your Colonie (the common ſort of Engliſh) and that in few words, let them liue as free Engliſh men, vnder the gouernment of iuſt and equall lawes, and not as ſlaues after the

will and luſt of any ſuperiour: diſcourage them not in growing religious, nor in gathering riches, two eſpeciall bonds (whether ſeuered or conioyned) to keepe them in obedience, the one for conſcience ſake, the other for feare of loſing what they haue gotten: without the firſt they are prophane, without the ſecond deſperate, and apt for euery factious plot to bee inſtruments of miſchiefe. Such haue alwaies bin the beggarly, ignorant and ſuperſtitious ſort of Iriſh, & no better were we our Engliſh (and Scottiſh nation too) euer vnquiet, neuer conſtant, readie for inſurrections and murther, to depoſe their Kings, and maintaine rebellion, before the daies of that renowned *Deborah* our late Soueraigne, that ſhining ſtarre, the ſplendour of whoſe brightneſſe, darkned the glorie of all other Princes in her time (as euen popiſh hiſtorians of ſundrie forraine Nations tearme her) who brought vs to that light, whereby wee liue as men of knowledge in due ſubiection, enioying honour, peace and wealth, the handmaids of reli-

gion. We muſt confeſſe as yet you are but poore, your companie few, and your meanes vnable to effect thoſe ends in any great meaſure. But for the firſt ſteppe, you haue ſome Preachers there alreadie, and more wee intend to ſend you ſo ſoone as they may be prouided. And for the ſecond, the land is before you to diſpoſe to euerie man for his houſe and ground, wherein to employ himſelfe for his owne benefit, that no man may liue idle nor vnprofitable. And for their better incouragement in doing well, aduance all ſuch of beſt diſpoſed life, and none but ſuch: and though your preferments be not great, nor your Common-wealth ſetled, yet now is moſt need of theſe admonitions: for in the beginning & prime of your buſineſſe, whiles you are but young and few, thoſe ſucceeding enormities of briberie, drunkenneſſe and diſordered life, may ſooner be preuented, then hauing once got habite and footing amongſt you they can be redreſſed: for if in laying now the ground work of your buſineſſe, you ſuffer it to be ſmothered

For which ſort of men we wiſh we had better content to giue them, or they were more willing for the ſeruice.

thered vp together with impunitie of vices,(as ſeeds and roots of noiſome weeds) they will ſoone ſpring vp to ſuch corruption in all degrees as can neuer bee weeded out.

And for the poore Indians what ſhall I ſay,but God that hath many waies ſhewed mercie to you, make you ſhew mercie to them and theirs. And howſoeuer they may ſeeme vnto you ſo intollerable wicked and rooted in miſchiefe,that they cannot be moued,yet conſider rightly and be not diſcouraged, they are no worſe then the nature of Gentiles, and euen of thoſe Gentiles ſo hainouſlie decyphered by S. *Paul* to bee full of wickedneſſe, haters of God,doers of wrong, ſuch as could neuer be appeaſed, and yet himſelfe did liue to ſee, that by the fruits of his owne labours, many thouſands euen of them became true beleeuing Chriſtians, and of whoſe race and offspring conſiſteth (well neere) the whole Church of God at this day. This is the worke that wee firſt intended, and haue publiſht to the world to be chiefe in Rom.1.

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our thoughts, to bring thoſe infidell people from the worſhip of Diuels to the ſeruice of God. And this is the knot that you muſt vntie, or cut aſunder, before you can conquer thoſe ſundrie impediments, that will ſurely hinder all other proceedings, if this be not firſt preferred.

Take their children and traine them vp with gentleneſſe, teach them our Engliſh tongue, and the principles of religion; winne the elder ſort by wiſedome and diſcretion, make them equal with your Engliſh in caſe of protection wealth and habitation, doing iuſtice on ſuch as ſhall doe them wrong. Weapons of warre are needfull, I grant, but for defence only, and not in this caſe. If you ſeeke to gaine this victorie vpon them by ſtratagems of warre, you ſhall vtterly loſe it, and neuer come neere it, but ſhall make your names odious to all their poſteritie. In ſteed of Iron and ſteele you muſt haue patiẽce and humanitie to manage their crooked nature to your forme of ciuilitie: for as our prouerbe is, Looke how you winne them, ſo

you

you muſt weare them: if by way of peace and gentleneſſe, then ſhall you alwaies range them in loue to you wards, and in peace with your Engliſh people; and by proceeding in that way, ſhall open the ſprings of earthly benefits to them both, and of ſafetie to your ſelues.

Imitating the ſteppes of your wiſe and prudent Soueraigne, and preparing the way of peace (ſo much as lies in you) before the ſecond comming of that King of peace, at whoſe firſt comming into this earthly region the world was all in peace, vnder the peaceable regiment of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, who though an vnbeleeuing Heathen, yet of ſuch excellent morall vertues, as might ſet to ſchoole many Chriſtian Kings and Rulers, whoſe care and ſtudie for the ſafety, peace and Common-wealth of his Empire, gat him ſuch honour in his life, and loue of all his ſubiects, that being dead, his loſſe was ſo lamented with exceſſe of griefe and ſorrow, but moſt amongſt the Romanes, that they wiſht to God hee had neuer been borne, or being

borne, hee might neuer haue died.

And ſo I come to you that be the Aduenturers here in England: with which I will conclude, it is not much aboue an hundred yeeres agoe, that theſe Aduentures for diſcoueries were firſt vndertaken by the Southerne parts of Chriſtendome, but eſpecially ſo ſeconded and followed by the Spaniſh nation both to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, that *Mendoza* (their countriman) in his treatiſe of Warre, extolleth King *Philip* and the Spaniſh nation aboue the skies, for ſeeking in ſuch ſort to inlarge their bounds by ſea and land, ſeeming (as it were) with a ſecret ſcorne to ſet out the baſeneſſe of our Engliſh and other nations in this, that they neuer intend any ſuch attempts, but with a kind of ſluggiſh contentment, doe account it their happineſſe to keepe that poore little which they poſſeſſe. Indeed wee muſt acknowledge it, with praiſe to God, that when ſome of theirs had caſt an euill eye vpon our poſſeſſions, it was our happineſſe to preuent their longing, and to ſend them emptie home.

Ireland.

home. But for that other part of inlarging their bounds, in truth their praiſe is duly giuen, and well deſerued: and it may iuſtly ſerue to ſtirre vs vp by all our means to put off ſuch reprochfull cenſures; and ſeeing when time did offer it, our nation loſt the firſt opportunity of hauing all, yet now to make good that common ſpeech, that Engliſh men are beſt at imitation, and doe ſoone excell their teachers.

It is knowne well enough to you, what need we haue in this caſe, to ſtirre vp (if it were poſſible) our whole nation: for notwithſtanding wee haue in our Letters Patents, the names of many Lords and Knights, Gentlemen, Marchants and others, able in truth to performe a greater matter then this, if we were al of one mind; but as they are many, ſo I may diuide them as thus into three equall parts: The one third part are ſuch, as tooke liking of the plantation, and brought in one aduenture, expecting a while till they ſaw ſome diſaſters to accompanie the buſineſſe, whereas they looked for preſent gaine,

and ſo they gaue it ouer, bidding it adiew, and neuer lookt after it more. Another third part are ſuch as came in, and with their own hands did vnderwrite to furniſh three aduentures in three yeeres: whereof ſome few of them haue paid the firſt paiment, but refuſe to pay the reſt; yet moſt of them, notwithſtanding they are tied by their owne handwriting, (whereby a very great charge was vndertaken by the Companie) doe vtterly refuſe to make any paiment at all: which if it proceeded out of their pouertie it were not ſo much to bee blamed; for wee preſſe no man out of his inability to wrong himſelfe: but theſe are of the greater ſort, ſuch as would ſcorne to haue it ſaid they offer wrong in hazarding the loſſe of all, and the liues of many men. I doubt not but ſome reaſonable courſe will be taken by your honourable wiſedomes to make them ſee their error: in the meane time, I know not how to call this kinde of dealing. But I remember of one that takes vpon him to deſcribe King *Richard* vſurper, and comming to his viſage,

ſage,he ſaith it was ſterne,ſuch as in Kings wee call warlike, but in meaner men crabbed. Surely if this kinde of faſt and looſe were plaid by men of meaner ſort, I could ſoone tell how to tearme it: but if you will needes haue it warlike,in reſpect of their ſterne refuſall, yet let it be crabbed too, becauſe of their ſower lookes when they ſee the Collectors come for mony.

So that of all our Aduenturers, I may well ſay there is but one third part, which (to their praiſe)from the firſt vndertaking to this day, haue not ceaſed to giue their counſels,ſpend their times, and lay downe their monies,omitting no occaſion to expreſſe their zeale for effecting(if it may be poſſible) ſo great a worke for their King and Countries honour, as our nation neuer tooke the like in hand. And for this cauſe,the burthen being heauier then may well be borne by the ſhoulders of ſo few willing mindes, wee doe ſtill prouoke our priuate friends, and haue now obtained the helpe of publike Lotteries to maintaine the ſame. Which though it bee no

vſuall courſe in England, yet very common in diuers neighbour countries, for the publike ſeruice of moſt commendable actions, wherein no man being compelled to aduenture lots further then his owne liking, and being aſſured of direct and currant dealing, though all his lots come blanke; yet if his minde be vpright, he reſts content in this, that his money goeth to a publike work, wherein he hath his part of benefit, though he, neuer ſo meane and remote in his dwelling.

And if any man aske, what benefit can this plantation be to them that be no Aduenturers therein, but only in the Lottery? Firſt, we ſay, (ſetting aſide their poſſibilitie of prize) what man ſo ſimple that doth not ſee the neceſſitie of employment for our multitude of people? which though they be our floriſhing fruits of peace & health, yet be they no longer good and holeſome in themſelues, then either our domeſticke or forraine actions can make them profitable, or not hurtfull to the Commonwealth.

And

And as it is vnpoſſible without this courſe of ſending out the offspring of our families, in ſo great a bodie of many millions, which yeerely doe increaſe amongſt vs, to preuent their manifold diſeaſes of pouertie, corruption of minde, and peſtilent infection, ſo the burthen thereof in ſome proportion is felt by euery man in his priuate calling, either in the taxe of their maintenance and daily reliefe, or in the taint of their vices and bodily plagues. And by this meanes only it may ſoone be eaſed, to the ſenſible good of euery man, as in the greater ſafetie and freedom from infection, ſo in the price and plentie of all outward and neceſſarie things.

And beſides the example of our neighbour countries, (that hauing laid their armes aſide, and dwelling now in peace, to ſhunne the harmes of idleneſſe at home, doe ſend out fleetes and hoſts of men to ſeeke abroad) experience teacheth vs, what need we haue to ſeeke ſome world of new employment, for ſo great a part of our ſtrength, which not otherwiſe know-

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ing how to liue, doe daily runne out to robberies at home, and piracies abroad, arming and ſeruing with Turkes and Infidels againſt Chriſtians, to the generall damage and ſpoile of Merchants, the ſcandall of our nation, and reproch of Chriſtian name. As alſo for the wits of England, whereof ſo many of vnſetled braines betake themſelues to plots & ſtratagems at home, or elſe to wander from coaſt to coaſt, from *England* to *Spaine*, to *Italy*, to *Rome*, and to whereſoeuer they may learne and practiſe any thing elſe but goodneſſe, pulling a world of temptations vpon their bad diſpoſitions, ſorting ſo farre with that inchanting ſorts of ſerpents, and yeelding to their lure, till getting the marke and ſtampe in their forehead, they become deſperate and deſpitefull fugitiues abroad, or elſe returning neutrals in religion, are neuer good for Church nor Commonwealth.

Let the words of that learned Maſter *Aſcham* witneſſe in this caſe, who aboue twentie yeeres agone, hauing farre leſſe cauſe

cauſe of complaint then wee haue now, did publiſh his cenſure of thoſe Engliſh Italionate trauellers in theſe words: *For religion, they get Papiſtrie, or worſe: for learning, leſſe commonly then they carried out: for policie, a factious heart, a diſcourſing head, a minde to meddle in all mens matters: for experience, plenty of new miſchiefes, neuer knowne in England before: for manners, varietie of vanities, and change of filthie liuing. Theſe be the inchantments of* Circes, *brought out of* Italie *to marre Engliſh mens manners, much by example of ill life, but more by precepts of fond bookes of late tranſlated out of Italian into Engliſh, ſold in euery ſhop in London, commended by honeſt titles, the ſooner to corrupt honeſt manners, dedicated ouer boldly to vertuous and honorable perſonages, the eaſier to beguile ſimple and innocent wits. Tenne Sermons at Tauls Croſſe doe not ſo much good for mouing men to true doctrine, as one of thoſe bookes doe harme with inticing men to ill liuing: yea, I ſay further, thoſe bookes tend not ſo much to corrupt honeſt liuing, as they do to ſubuert true religion; more Papiſts made by the merrie bookes of* Italie,

24. page of teaching the bringing vp of youth.

then by the earnest bookes of Louaine.

These and many moe are the flowing euils of those noisome streames, that may bee stopped, or turned from vs (though not altogether (which is vnpossible) yet in some proportion, for the common good of euery man) by these new discoueries, into so great a world, neuer yet knowne, nor inhabited by Christian men: and though that part of *Virginea*, wherein we seate, be nothing to the rest, not yet discouered, yet it is enough to men of sense rightly considering, to make them confesse so much as I haue said.

If any shall obiect, want of meanes, or inabilitie for the subiects of our King, to vndertake so great a worke in those remote and desert countries, it were too iniurious: For first it hath been done by others, to whom wee are no way inferiour for multitude, strength and meanes to doe the like: and secondly, our prouocations are now more then euer they were. For touching our multitude of men, as I remember, and I assure my selfe I did see the note,

note, and am not miſtaken, in that great yeere of 88, here was billed for the firſt, ſecond and third ſeruice of the Queene (if need had required) of able perſons, thirtie hundred thouſand of Engliſh, Welſh, and Corniſh men; ſince which time it cannot otherwiſe be thought, and the great inlargement of townes and buildings ſhew that we haue much increaſed, beſides that happie addition ſince of an entire kingdome, being a warlike, wiſe, and a ſtout nation, that were then no members of vs. And for ſtrength of ſhipping, skilfull men and meanes to furniſh greater attempts then this, the world can witneſſe (to the griefe of ſome) that *England* hath no want at all. And for our prouocations, what can bee greater then from the higheſt? from God that hath giuen vs the light of his word, that wee might enlighten this blind people: that did prouide (when we deſpaired greatly and feared who ſhould weld the Scepter) a King (with peerleſſe branches) to ſit ouer vs in peace, whom the world cannot match, that hath bent his

royall minde, and of his princely offspring, to forward and aduance the beſt and moſt approoued actions, at home and abroad, that hath giuen him to ſet his feete vpon his enemies necks, and hath made the poyſon of their infected * hearts to work their owne confuſion, and the moſt bitter hearted aduerſarie to die for ſorrow to ſee his proſperitie: by which we are aſſured, that God doth reſerue him to many excellent ends, and by whoſe wiſedome we are daily inuited vnder the ſhadow of our owne vine, to repoſe our ſelues in peace and reſt.

In Scotland and England too.

* The powder men.

Parſons, &c.

How are they thus deiected then in their honourable thoughts, ſo many both Engliſh men and Scottiſh, which ſeeme not like theſelues, that to ſo infinit good ends, and notwithſtanding the forcible inticements and powerfull meanes to effect the ſame, will yet ſit ſtill, and neither helpe on this, nor any like publike action, with their perſons, purſe nor counſell? How far is this vnlike their ancient guiſe in former times, when for the name of Chriſt,

Christ, and honour of their nations, they aduentured thorow the world to winne it with the sword? Well, if they will needs so much forget themselues, let this suffice to conclude them as vnprofitable members, emptying and keeping drie the fountaine at home, when with others they might seek to fill it from abroad: suffering the wealth of the world, of this new world, which is knowne to abound in treasure, if not to sleepe in the dust, yet to slide away, and there to settle; where it reuiueth the spirit of that viprous brood, which seek to heale againe that wounded head of *Rome*, by instigating therewith, and anointing the hornes of such, as when time shall serue, will seeke to pearce our hearts. The English Iesuits, and others.

And if it be asked, what benefit shall any man reape, in liew of his disbursements, by that barren countrie, which hath so consumed all our employments? It hath been alreadie declared to the world in sundrie discourses, containing sufficient encouragement to men of vnderstanding, and therefore not needfull heere to lay out

againe, the vndoubted certaintie of mine-rals, the rich and commodious meanes for ſhipping, and other materials of great vſe, which if they were not alreadie publiſht, wee would vtterly forbeare to name, till (after the plantation ſetled) the effects and fruits ſhould ſhew themſelues. And beſides al which things, that Nature hath already ſeated there, the ſoile and climate is ſo apt and fit for induſtrious mindes, to make plantation of ſo many pretious plants (as hath been likewiſe ſhewed in particular) for the vſe of mankind and trade of merchandiſe, as to the ſenſe and reaſon of ſuch as haue ſeene it, no Countrie vnder heauen can goe beyond it.

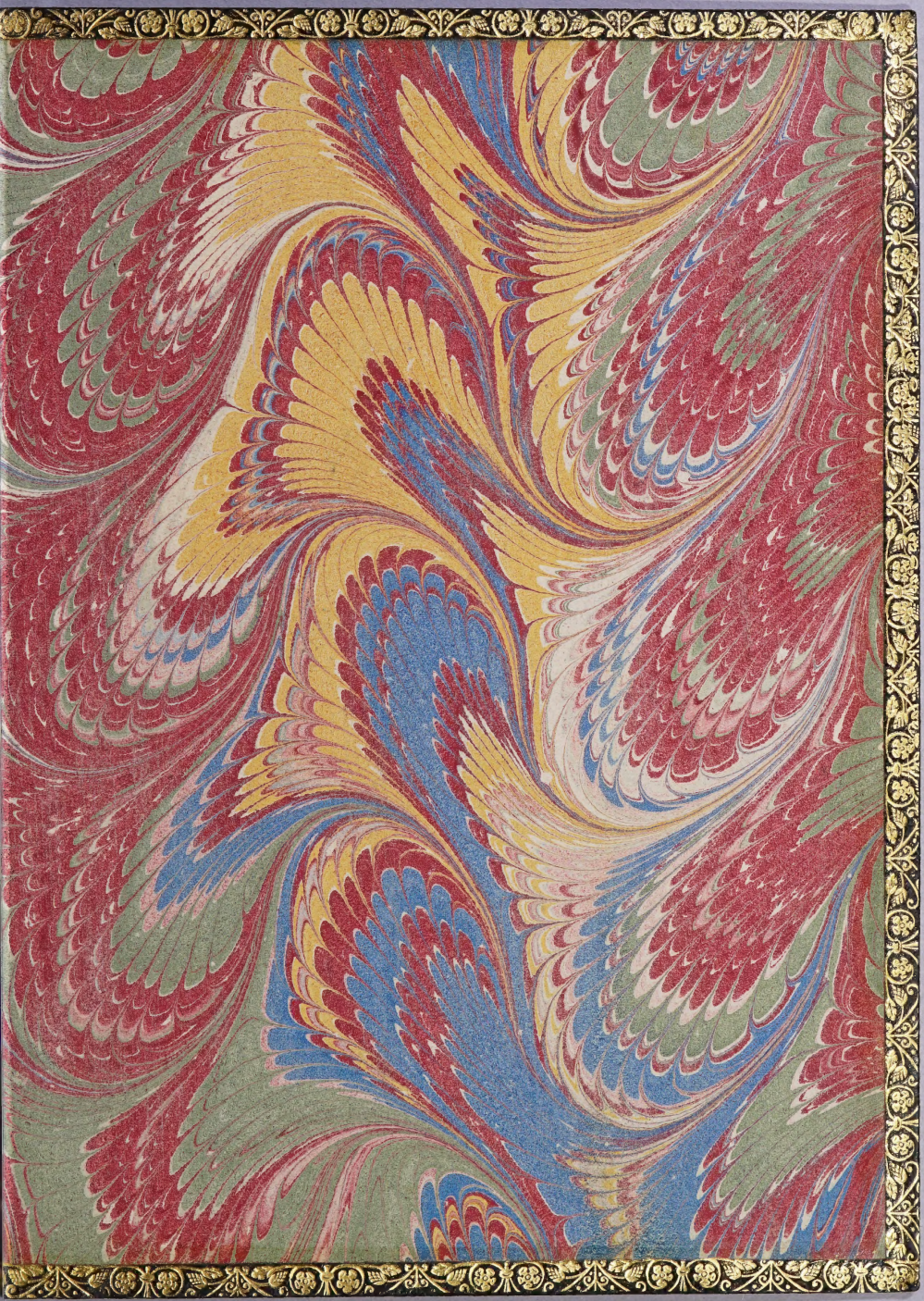
And ſo to end with this that hath been ſaid, which if it may ſuffice to ſatisfie the ignorant, to ſtop the mouthes of cauillers, and to ſtirre vp more aſſiſtance to this enterpriſe, it is enough: if not, I doe not doubt, but God who effecteth oft the greateſt ends by ſmalleſt meanes, and hath ſo farre bleſt thoſe few hands as to procure this birth, will likewiſe ſtill aſſiſt the

ſame

ſame to bring it vp with honour. Proceed therefore you noble Lords, and you wiſe religious gentlemen, in your conſtant reſolution, and in your dailie prayers remember it, for this worke is of ſuch conſequence, as for many important reaſons it muſt neuer be forſaken.

And as you haue not ſhrunke away, (with many ſuch of worſe conditiõ, which before they ſee it effected by others, will neuer aduenture any thing) but (like that worthie Romane *Scipio*, preſeruer of his Countrie, which when all the Romanes in that ſudden feare of *Hannibals* approch, threw off their armes to take themſelues to flight, drew out his ſword, and ſtaied their running out, and ruine of the citie) haue in your own perſons with exceeding paines, aduentured in the moſt deſperate condition thereof, to keep the work from ruine, and haue ſet it in that hopefull way to ſubſiſt of it ſelfe, as whether you liue or no, to ſee the fruites thereof on earth, yet your reward ſhall be with God: and for example to poſteritie, in being the firſt

props and pillars of the work, the records of time ſhall publiſh your praiſe; not ſtained with lies as the Legends of Saints, but as thoſe renowned deedes of your noble anceſtors, truly ſet out in our Engliſh ſtories, ſtill liuing (as it were) and reaching out the hand, ſpeaking to them that follow after, and telling to ſuch as ſhall ſucceed, *This is the way for the honour of your King, and your Countries good.*

FINIS.

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